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ABSTRACT

A disc brake caliper includes a housing containing a pair of opposing brake pad assemblies configured to reside on opposite sides of a disc operatively associated therewith. At least one of the brake pad assemblies is advanced and retracted relative to the disc by a drive mechanism along an advancement axis to effect braking. A pad wear compensation apparatus is operatively associated with at least one of the brake pad assemblies to advance the brake pad assembly along the advancement axis as it wears. The pad wear compensation apparatus includes an adjustment knob attached to the housing for rotation about a rotation axis and fixed against axial movement. A rotary to linear linkage between the at least one brake pad assembly and the knob provides axial advancement of the brake pad assembly relative to the housing upon axial rotation of the knob in a select direction. A method for attaching a disc brake caliper requires a disc brake caliper having a pad wear compensation apparatus operatively associated with each of the brake pad assemblies. An attachment structure is provided between the caliper housing and the bicycle frame which allows for infinite variation of an angle of incidence between the advanced axis and the plane of the disc. Using the pad wear compensating structure, the pads are advanced relative to the housing into flush contact with the disc and the attachment structure is secured to prevent movement of the caliper housing relative to the frame. Thereafter the pads are retracted using the pad wear compensating structure a selected distance from the disc to allow periphery rotation of the disc between the pads.

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